

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

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HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1888.

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ALL OVER THE WORLD IN A WEEK.

Asland is now lit up with electric lights.

The remains of an unknown man have been found in a tree near Montpellier, Ind.

Tobacco men in Fayette County are paying as high as fifty dollars an acre rent for land.

A gas well has been struck at Fort Worth, Texas. It is impossible to extinguish the flames.

Republicans in New York and Boston celebrated the birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln.

California has encountered a fast long. The California variety of cholera morbus must be something appalling.

Just A. Wooller, one of the old pioneers of Louisville, died at Leavenworth, Kansas, last week, aged sixty years.

The farms of the United States number about 5,000,000, of which nearly 1,500,000 are worked under lease or on shares.

A New York policeman arrested a man for coughing on the street. He distributed a burglar who happened to be sleeping in the neighborhood.

In the past three years Russia has exported 20,000,000 bushels of wheat. In the same time the United States exported 37,000,000 bushels.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Edwards, wife of Hon. Simon W. Edwards and sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, died suddenly at Springfield, Ill., last week.

The midwinter whipping at Newcastle, Delaware, took place last week, and thirteen victims were lashed by the Sheriff-five whites and six blacks.

The date for holding the Indiana Republican State Convention has been changed from April 26 to May 3.

Chas. L. Hinchinson, not yet thirty-four, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, is Superintendent of a large Sunday School and supporter of a dozen missions.

Four Mohammedans, the first to arrive in several days, landed at Castle Garden, en route to Savannah and New Orleans, where they will engage in the manufacture of cloth.

Chicago has a young man named Furber, not yet twenty years of age, who is to give \$10,000 as an inducement to others in that city to join his band, forming a military company similar to the one in Heidelberg.

Judge E. J. Park has been nominated by the Prohibitionists as a candidate for Congress in the Louisville district. The Judge formerly lived in Harrodsburg, but moved to the Falls City several months ago.

Near Paris, on Wednesday morning of last week, the residence of Thos. Howe was burned with all its contents. His little child was also burned to death. He recently moved from near Nicholas County.

Two hundred Kansas farmers were in town about last week to get information about lands in that vicinity, with a view of buying homes. They say they can't stand any more blizzards such as have visited Kansas this winter and last.

J. S. Downes, of Hunter's Bottom, shipped to Louisville on the City of Madison last Friday seven boxes of blizzards of tobacco, which is said to be the largest shipment ever made by one person from Louisville on the Mail Line. The value of the shipment was \$2,500.

At Georgetown, Ga., Thursday week Lewis Moore (colored) was hanged before a small crowd of people. Moore asserted his innocence entirely to whiskey, and begged his hearers to beware of it. Just before the trap was sprung he sold his body to local physicians for \$20, which he handed to his wife.

Dr. John T. Clark, one of the most prominent physicians of Clark County, died at his home at Pilot View last week. He was a man of great ability, and at one time represented Powell and Montgomery counties in the Legislature. He was buried with the honors of Free Masonry, of which order he was an enthusiastic member.

Charles Wingard and Annie Fox, uncle and niece, killed themselves with the same revolver in the jail at Alliance, Ohio, last week. The couple had eloped from Monroe, Ind., where they had been living as husband and wife. They were arrested at Alliance, and killed themselves rather than go back to the scene of their disgrace.

The number of pounds of fish caught in the lakes Michigan and Superior during the year was 7,786,745; value, \$252,365.98; number of nets, 10,702; number of men employed, 303; number of boats used, 550; value of the boats, \$115,073; value of oolids, \$170,344—total value of fishing property, \$434,000.

Kansas has a newspaper for every 100 miles of railroad.

She has 9,900 miles of road, hence she has 99 newspapers. Kentucky has 2,200 miles of railroad and less than 200 newspapers—showing a relative number of papers in each State as compared to the existing mileage of railroads.

The newspapers of Kentucky are generally supported compared with those of Kansas. As soon as a railroad builds one house with which to start a town, the next load of freight dumped there is an outfit for a newspaper, and then an excessive logging on the town and county begins, and as the town and county grow, the newspapers grow with them. Here it is quite different.

The towns and counties grow old and rich after being settled a hundred years, and newspapers flourish in and out, dying and giving in death—on an account of an old fashioned parsimony which appears to cling to the old country. What we want in Kentucky is a general push all along the line for general State progress. We need a good availing State press, but not the kind of a one which is now being offered at Frankfort—one which compels the patronage to be given to the big firms, and leaves the poor to squander their money in a constant effort for advertising.

We are opposed to such a class legislative log law—Barlow News.

Why not amend the bill so that the office rendering the advertising can designate the official organ where there are two or more papers in a county? If the country is able to support two papers the patronage will be sufficient to divide.

The young gentlemen of the various Kentucky Colleges are now becoming much interested in the approach of the First Interstate Collegiate Oratorical Contest. There are five colleges in the State old enough to belong to the league, viz: Centre College, Danville; Georgetown College, Lexington; Central University, Richmond; Kentucky University, Lexington; and the A. M. College, Lexington. The first contest will take place at Central University, Richmond, Friday, April 6, in the University building. Each of the colleges named will have a contestant. The first prize will be \$20, and the second \$20 in money. Lincoln C. Noel, of Lancaster, a member of the senior class, will represent the literary societies of Centre College—Danville Tribune.

Wolfe County has a representative in the State about College. Henry Livingston Snodgrass is at Centre College, Danville, and J. Z. Hines at Central University, Richmond. The first named was a prize winner last year, and if he should show up in the coming contest would maintain the honor of Hazel Green.

As there are 119 counties in the State, and about seventy-five of these counties have no member from the State Treasury that they pay in, would it not be an excellent move on the part of our General Assembly, now in session, to add to their reputation as being a body of efficient and progressive men, to reduce the number of counties to about one hundred, and let the rest be absorbed into the main body, and would it not be better government? We would as any man of common sense and judgment would reply—yes—Frankfort Journal.

Yes, that would be a fine idea for people living within a stone's throw of the Court House, but that is not the case with the five towns to thirty miles away? The government at the above takes the seat of government, and cares nothing for the unfortunate who do not. The Legislature will not reduce the number of counties, however. Not even to accommodate the Journal man.

The attachment of the master to his old slaves, and of the fidelity of the latter to their former master, even since their emancipation, is well illustrated in the case of an old family colored servant of Judge Joseph H. Lewis, one of the bravest of Confederate leaders and now a Judge of the Court of Appeals. One of the slaves before the war was a deaf and dumb negro called "Black George," but after the war he single appellation of "Dumny." Since his freedom he has remained a servant to Judge Lewis' family, and an indelible bond has been made him leave them. "Dumny" was taken down with pneumonia recently, and now his body is being prepared for burial in the cemetery at Hazel Green. He died last week. To a Northerner, his funeral would have doubtless caused a surprise. Three carriages went to the house contained some of the first families of Hopkinsville, those of Gen. Lewis, his sister's and his son's, which were followed by a long procession of colored people.

Frank Fullen, of Ford in Lee, W. Va., saved his life during the recent blizzard in Dakota by taking refuge in a pig pen. He passed the night with a fat porker resting on his feet and one on each side of him, and thus escaped without a frost bite.

One of the largest publishing houses in the world is the Methodist book concern, which in January, 1887, will pay the aged preachers and widows and orphans of deceased Methodist ministers the sum of \$100,000.

A fire at Buffalo, N. Y., Saturday destroyed property to the value of \$250,000.

Oshtemo County, Michigan, has voted for local option, making thirty-one counties in the State.

Hon. George Turner, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory, has resigned.

The testimony before the Rowan County Investigating Committee has closed, and arguments will begin at once.

Henry Alves, a former well known resident of Louisville, dropped dead from heart disease at Seymour, Ind.

Pleming Phillips, of Nicholasville, has become demoralized, believed, through the excessive smoking of cigarettes.

W. W. Corcoran, the veteran banker and noted philanthropist of Washington, died in his residence in that city Friday.

Deputy Sheriff Coy was attacked at El Cerra Ranch, Texas, by five bandits. He killed four of them and badly wounded the other.

Two Nashville men went to law about a job of work that was worth about seventy-five cents and spent \$2,000 before the matter was settled.

Judge George M. Thomas, Republican member of Congress from the Sixth District, says that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

Jeff McGowan and Taylor Kemp, of Wolfe County, Ky., quarreled about a woman, the result being that Kemp was shot through the heart.

The United States Grand Jury has returned indictments against President Meant and Vice President DeCamp, of the late Metropolitan bank.

Snuffing at Mt. Vernon, Ill., is great, and the victims of the late season are huddled together in hordes, and are in need of immediate assistance.

Hon. Bryan S. McClure died at his home in Russell County, Feb. 11th. He had represented Russell and Casey in the lower house of the State Legislature.

R. C. Craig, a commercial traveler from Cincinnati, was burned to death in the Tilley Hotel at Shreveport, La., Saturday night. All the other guests escaped.

The Kentucky Republican State Central Committee has decided to hold a State Convention at Louisville May 2, to select delegates to the National Convention.

Judge Sage, of the U. S. Court, at Cincinnati, has refused the application for the removal of Ben Hopkins from the County Jail to his home on account of ill health.

George W. Ward was sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years for stealing overcoats from the hotel at Terre Haute, Ind. The crime was only committed two days before.

Charles E. Henry, a young gambler, who shot and killed Ella Moore, a variety actress at Denver, Colorado, last November, was acquitted on a plea of "transitory insanity."

In a street duel at Lincoln C. H. W. Va., between Paris Plunkett and a man named McCoy, an outsider, Rufus Stowers, was shot in the leg. The principals were arrested.

A Running Water (Noh) Debating Society, after three hours' discussion on the question, "Resolved, That lawyers are more benefited than laymen," decided it. In the affirmative.

Frank Gibson, near Chattanooga, found a tombstone in the field where it had lain since the war. He carried it home, and in his sleep thoughtfully placed it on the stove, when it exploded. Mrs. Gibson is fatally injured.

Barkley Peak, who was convicted last fall of having murdered his cousin, Mary Anderson, near Camden, N. J., has been granted a new trial, the Court holding that the jury which convicted him was illegally drawn.

The largest horse sale ever held in Kentucky closed on Saturday. The selling in the case of the Eastern Band of Cherokee was the Cherokee Nation, gives the Cherokee Nation the right to recognize who are her citizens.

Charles Henderson, charged with swindling J. B. Burk, of Boyle County, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary at Frankfort. The evidence against him was strong, and unsatisfactory to nearly every body except those who could reconcile it with the sworn duty of a juror.

A hotel clerk in Mattewan, N. Y., has a remarkable eccentricity in the shape of a watch.

He purchased it several years ago from a German, who bought it in a pawnshop in Germany at a cost of not quite \$4 in American money. The curious part is never has been wound for eight or nine years since he has had it, for two reasons. First, it does not wind with a key, nor is it a stem wound, nor is there any other mechanical means to wind it. It winds itself simply by the motion of the body during the day. It has an hour and a minute hand, also a second hand, is not silver, and has an independent second hand that registers the number of hours it is wound. It also has a peculiar center piece that, when touched, places the hands backward or forward at will. No unskillful person can tamper with the watch, immediately entered charges in writing, and drove driven to their homes. They were well and in good spirits, but were naturally quite fatigued from their journey, and spent the day in hours enjoying much needed rest. The reception given to the President and Mrs. Cleveland and party, both on their journey to and through the land of flowers, and on their return home, was hearty and enthusiastic. They had a good time, and expressed themselves delighted with the trip.

The Presidential party arrived in Washington Sunday morning from their trip to Florida and the South. Owing to the unseasonable hour of their arrival, there were no persons at the station to greet the railway employees, and a few drowsy travelers awaited the departure of their trains. The members of the party immediately entered their carriages in waiting, and drove driven to their homes. They were well and in good spirits, but were naturally quite fatigued from their journey, and spent the day in hours enjoying much needed rest. The reception given to the President and Mrs. Cleveland and party, both on their journey to and through the land of flowers, and on their return home, was hearty and enthusiastic. They had a good time, and expressed themselves delighted with the trip.

In the past week we have asked perhaps a hundred barren County farmers: "What are you going to raise the coming year?" The answer invariably is: "Oh, I am going to put every foot of land in tobacco." There is every indication that the greatest tobacco crop ever planted will be put in this season. Barley is the favorite kind, but all sorts will be sowed down. It is safe to say that there will be the biggest crop of tobacco ever put in in America raised this year, and that there will be a tremendous fall in prices when this season's crop is put on the market. Our best opinion is that the farmer who has tobacco alone this year, and goes in for grain, cattle and hogs is the man who will have the richest bank account next year—Glasgow Times.

Fiscal Porter, the Bay preacher, lectured or preached at Barlow's Hall on Thursday night of last week. He is a well looking fellow, with a pleasant countenance, expressive eyes and well shaped beard. His preaching was remarkable and instructive. Whether his sermons are original or memorized, all will have to admit that he is a fine declaimer. His gestures were appropriate and his language effective. He is only eleven years of age, and certainly a wonder. There were but few in attendance on that evening, and next morning he received a letter stating that his mother was not expected to live, and he left on the first train for his home in Indiana.—Georgetown News-Patriot.

A few nights ago a party of colored men were hunting crows near the Rock, in the southern part of Georgia. Zeke Moore, one of the party, while attempting to cut a tree that a crow was supposed to occupy, cut a deep gash in his leg. His first aid was to run to a nearby stagnant pool nearby, and, gathering handfuls of the slimy mud, poulticed the wound, thereby obstructing the flow of blood. The next day the wound had healed, and the entire part of the leg on which the mud had been placed had turned almost white. Colored people from far and near are now making pilgrimages to the pool and dashing themselves with mud in the hope of becoming white.

Duluth (Minn.) experienced a dynamite explosion Wednesday week. Tuesday morning a blast was exploded, but the amount of rock thrown up by it was not sufficient for the charge of dynamite that had been put in. Thinking that probably some of the explosive had not gone off, an other small charge was put in and set off, the result being satisfactory. Wednesday morning sixty men went to work drilling in the rock, when an explosion took place, which killed four men and severely injured thirty-four others.

A man who was fishing through the ice in Oakland County, Mich., the other day was pulling in a fourteen pound pickerel, and nearly had him when the hook broke. With wonderful presence of mind he thrust his hand into the fish's mouth, closed his jaw and snatched the game.

The Herald and the Weekly Courier, published one year for only \$2.00. It strikes us that this is the best combination yet made, and if it hits you the same way, send us \$2.00 in cash and you will get both papers for twelve months.

Main Street. : : MT. STERLING, KY.

THE DAIRY.

—The general aspect of the dairy animal is thinner, sharper and more singular than the feeding animal.—*N. Y. Voice.*

—Breed your own dairy herd and raise it to a high point of perfection, if you would enjoy the business and make money in future years.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—"What's the good for the goose is good for the gander." No farmer would think of feeding his horses poorly during spring or fall plowing. Why not apply the same "horse sense" to the dairy cows?—*Dairy World.*

—If cows are fresh in milk each would be the better for one pint of flaxseed jelly mixed with her feed once each day. This jelly is made by boiling flaxseed in six times its bulk of water till it forms a jelly. This is worth all it costs as food, besides keeping the digestive organs in a healthy condition.—*Country Gentleman.*

—The results of accurate and extensive study substantiate the theory that variation in foods does not change the amounts of solids in a cow's milk. But these tests prove that food may change the proportion of water in the milk and so make the percentage of solids greater or less to the bulk of milk.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—There is not much advantage in feeding cows potatoes if butter rather than milk is the object. Potatoes increase the flow of milk, but they make a poor, salty kind of butter, unless other and richer food is given with them. There is starch in the potato, but it lacks the fat found in cornmeal which makes it so valuable a feed for the butter maker.—*N. Y. Economist.*

—When a farmer sets out to be a dairymen he should be a dairymen all over, and there must be no half-way business in his methods, either. If the selling of milk is the object in view, then select the cow that will give the greatest amount of a standard quality; or if it is making butter, then the cow that will give the largest amount of cream or butter fat is the profitable one to keep.—*Bural New Yorker.*

—The cow that is in full flow of milk should be given all that she may wish to eat, as she will thereby be better enabled to give a large quantity of milk. A prominent dairymen uses this ration as that from which to get the largest yield of milk during the winter months. One-half wheat bran, one-fourth each of cornmeal and ground oats, with a very small quantity of clover meal. Beets and dry corn fodder are also fed, but no hay.—*N. Y. Witness.*

ENGLISH DAIRY METHODS.

How Butter is Made at the Large Cheshire Institute in England.

As soon as the milk is drawn from the cows it is brought gently to the dairy and strained into a large milk corder or vat, after which it is at once put through the Laval separator, which is worked by steam power. The cream is received in large tin vessels, which, on being full, are immediately plunged in a cistern of cold water and brought to a temperature of sixty degrees, at which it is desirable that be kept to ripen; it is generally ready to churn in two or three days. The churn used is "Bradford's Diaphragm," which is driven by steam power, churning about forty pounds of milk at a time. It is worked at a speed of forty-five revolutions per minute, the temperature of the cream being fifty-seven degrees. Churning is generally completed in thirty-five to forty minutes; a smaller churn is also used for pupils who wish to learn to churn by hand. When the butter appears in very small particles, about the size of pin heads, a quantity of cold water (about four gallons) at a temperature of about fifty degrees is added, and churning is continued until the butter appears in grains about the size of large shot, when the churn is stopped; the buttermilk is then drawn off through the strainer. When the grains are firm the butter is never washed (as it is under the impression that washing frequently injures or spoils the flavor) but left to drain in the churn for ten minutes. The butter is then carefully lifted from the churn with a wooden scoop into a small tub while in grains, after being weighed to bulk upon the machine; the buttermilk is well pressed out upon the butter-worker and a quarter of an ounce of salt added to every pound of butter. When the buttermilk is pressed over the butter five or six times it is then put away for three hours, after which it is again put on the butterworker and worked until it is seen to be quite free from moisture. This is facilitated considerably by the butterworker being wiped dry with a muslin cloth each time the butter is passed over it. The butter is then neatly made up into one pound rolls, wrapped in grease-proof paper and put into cardboard boxes; these are again packed into large wooden boxes of twenty-four pounds each and sent to various customers. The butter made on this system is waxly and close in texture, clear in color and distinctly pure in flavor, and keeps well and commands a high price.—*London Agricultural Gazette.*

THE FLIGHT OF BIRDS.

An Anatomical View of a Subject Fascinating to Lovers of Nature.

Certainly no object in nature is more attractive than the soaring bird floating in mid-air, seemingly through mere volition and independent of known laws of motion. Mathematical theories have been devised to solve this riddle. Perhaps there is some delicate action in the wing, some subtle manipulation of the great quills (that are curiously shaped) which may help to explain the matter. Such a movement would escape the unprepared observer. A glance at the anatomy of the wing will make this theory clearer and enable any one to study the matter for himself. The wing corresponds to the human arm; it has the arm, forearm and hand, with thumb, first and second fingers. The first finger only is well developed, having two or three segments and is freely movable at the knuckle joint in the manner of the index finger. If we raise the arm straight out from the side of our body with the palm down, this will be the position of the spread wing. Now the plane of the wing is the horizontal plane from side to side, we imitate the only motion that is possible in the wrist joint of the bird; the bird's hand can be bent back against the forearm. For convenience we may call this backward movement flexion; the opposite movement, extension. The unfolding or spreading of the wing is largely automatic. As in man, the bird's forearm contains two bones, radius and ulna, the former supporting the hand as in man.

This action we can easily observe in our own person; the outer bone in the forearm is the radius, and the inner is the ulna. If the hand is turned we can feel that bone turning or rotating with it; the ulna does not share in the motion. In the bird this rotation would interfere with the proper use of the limb, the radius only slides to and fro upon the ulna. This sliding takes place as the wing is spread through the mechanism of the elbow joint; the radius gliding back on the ulna drags the wrist bones and hand over the end of the ulna in such a fashion as to bring it from the flexed into the extended position.

This extension is facilitated by the pull of an elastic band that stretches from the front of the shoulder to the wrist, and forms the edge of the web of the wing, as one may see in any bird served on the table. All these movements are inaugurated by a strong muscle that pulls on the elbow at the back of the arm. We can easily feel this muscle act in our own arm when we straighten it. One can not fail to admire the beautiful simplicity of the means through which so complicated results are effected. Other agencies than those described move the wing movements, but it is not necessary to detail them here. One point more. The quill feathers attached to the hand are so arranged as to enable us roughly to classify wings into three groups: broad and narrow wings. In the broad wing, when spread, those quills (primaries) form at their tips an oval outline. Such wings are deeply concave. The turkey, grouse, quail, have such wings.

In the narrow wing the primaries form an angle, more or less acute, in which the quills are attached. The bird of prey, on the contrary, when spread, those quills (primaries) form at their tips an oval outline. Such wings are deeply concave. The turkey, grouse, quail, have such wings. In the narrow wing the primaries form an angle, more or less acute, in which the quills are attached. The bird of prey, on the contrary, when spread, those quills (primaries) form at their tips an oval outline. Such wings are deeply concave. The turkey, grouse, quail, have such wings. In the narrow wing the primaries form an angle, more or less acute, in which the quills are attached. The bird of prey, on the contrary, when spread, those quills (primaries) form at their tips an oval outline. Such wings are deeply concave. The turkey, grouse, quail, have such wings.

had an opportunity to see whether the bird does so or not, but write this account in hope that some one favorably situated to test the theory. Perhaps the anatomical theory may help the mathematicians.

To sum up the whole: The soaring bird extends and sets its wing largely automatically; when spread the terminal quills are separated in the same manner as the quills of a fan. The muscles are made to describe curves in the air, the motion may suffice to propel the bird without taking into account other causes.

It is to be noted that the bodies of these air-sailors are pneumatic. Large air sacs are distributed through them, even the bones are filled with air; so that the body-weight is thereby lightened.—*Prof. Charles A. Todd, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

CURE FOR SMALL-POX.

A Simple Remedy Which Was Used During

Regarding the remedies for small-pox a gentleman who was connected with the medical and surgical departments during the war says: "During the time intervening between the battles of Stone River, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and the Missionary Ridge conflict on the heights overlooking Chattanooga, a small-pox epidemic was a fright that scared more than it killed. A large small-pox hospital was established at Bridgeport, Ala., and the average number of inmates was represented by more than five figures. But what I wished to arrive at was this, the deaths were very few and the treatment was quite simple. We only gave the patients plenty of ventilation by raising the sides of the large hospital tents, kept their bowels freely open by means of their food rations of English sals, a commodity that was generously supplied by the Christian Commission of the North and Uncle Sam's Commissary Department.

"I have here also in my pocket-book a distinguished physician's recipe for the small-pox and I hold it to be good, but I will give it to you with his own comments:

"This receipt has been used to my knowledge in hundreds of cases, and I know it will prevent or cure small-pox, though the pittings are filling. When I have discovered the case-pox in England, the world of soldiers lurched an avalanche of fame upon his head, but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris—published this receipt as a panacea for small-pox, it passed unheeded. It is very curious how the conquerors in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well-person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it and cured my children of scarlet-fever: here it is as I have used it to cure small-pox.

"Sulphate of zinc, one grain; fox-glove (digitalis), one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two teaspoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child smaller doses, according to age. If counties would counsel their physicians to use this there would be no need of pest-houses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease."—*San Jose (Cal.) News.*

Justice Lamar's Jerseys.

Outside of his family and the classics, Lamar has a hobby, and that hobby is Jersey cows. He has a herd on his farm in Mississippi, and he sold Senator McPherson the bull that took the premium at the New Jersey fairs. This bull was named "Senator Vest," and one of Lamar's cows is named after Mrs. Senator Palmer. A picture of this cow in oil hangs in Lamar's dining-room. Lamar lives at Oxford, and his residence is surrounded with trees. I have seen a painting of it with the cows and the calves gamboling before it, while Lamar, with a book in his hand, sits on the steps and reads. Lamar is worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and not any more, I am sure. Much of his money is in his Jerseys, and he is not a man who has measured his life by his dollars. He has not the accumulative bent, and, though not a great money-spender, he is not a money-maker or saver.—*Washington Cor., N. Y. World.*

Danger in Public Tows.

The public towel is also never safe to use, that is, the towel that the public wipes on. It not only removes the moisture that is its purpose to do, but it rubs off scales, pieces of dead skin, lymph from cuts and abrasions, perspiration from the pores, mucus from the nostrils, pus from sores and ulcers and any liquid that is excreted upon the surface of the body. These impurities and disease germs are retained in the meshes of the towel and are ready to attach themselves upon subsequent users of the towel. The dried or more persons use one of those towels in a day, and those who are among the last, especially, run unpleasant chances of catching some ill or other.—*Good Housekeeping.*

TEMPERANCE.

WHAT IT CONTAINS.

A Barrel of Whisky.

A drayman rolled forth from his cart to the street. A red-headed barrel, well bound and complete; And on it red letters, like forced tokens of shame. Embellished the grade, number, quality, fame. Of this world-renowned whisky from some body's still. Who arrested the grain on its way to the mill.

So there stood the barrel delivered, but I Could see that a shadow was hovering nigh; A sulphurous shadow that grew, as I gazed, To the form of Mephisto. Though sorely amazed,

I ventured to question this imp of the realm, Where Vice is the Pilot, with Crime at the helm; And he, with politeness his mission to name, And if he was licensed to retail the same, Identical barrel of whisky which he Was fabled to carry, with devilish gleam?

"O, I never made the stuff," he replied, "My partners moral are trusty and tried; My partner, perseverance you might wish to look At the invoice complete—I will read from this book.

You would say that this barrel contains something more?"

"Than forty-two gallons of whisky scarce?"

"And I'll consent that a number of words, He checked it off gaily, this cargo of sin:

"A barrel of headaches, of heartaches, of woes; A barrel of cares, a barrel of blows; A barrel of roses of the scarlet flite; A barrel of sorrow, a barrel of strife; A barrel of all-unwilling regret; A barrel of cares and a barrel of debt; A barrel of crime and a barrel of pain; A barrel of hopes over-ruled and vain; A barrel of falsehood, a barrel of lies; That fall from the maniac's lips as he dies;

A barrel of agony, heavy and dull; A barrel of remorse, a barrel of guilt; A barrel of liquid damnation that fires The brain of the fool who believes it; A barrel of poverty, ruin and blight; A barrel of sorrows that grow with the night; A barrel of crimes; A barrel of griefs; A barrel of orphans' most piteous moans; A barrel of sorrows that has as they pass From the lead on the wall read that flows in the glass.

My barrel! My treasure! I bid thee farewell, Boy who art here, I will read it well!"

—*Hieronymus Prohibitionist.*

ECONOMIC EFFECTS.

The Harm Done Entailed Upon the Public by the Liquor Traffic—Famine, Paupers and Moral Degradation.

A member of the *Chautauquan* presents a discussion of the economic effects of the saloon, by means of letters written for that magazine by prominent men. These are a few sentences from the letters:

"The paralysis of industry, the increase of pauperism and crime, directly due to the use of the saloon, the heaviest economic burdens our modern society bears, greatly outweighing all the burdens caused by war or famine or pestilence."—*Dr. J. H. Seelye, President of Amherst College.*

"The liquor traffic is a very outrageous and selfish and narrow view of the economic interests of society; it disturbs the entire business and political systems; it impedes and interrupts production and destroys the completed product. In short, from every point of view economically, the liquor traffic is a public nuisance and danger."—*Hamilton W. Moore, Associate Editor of Christian Union.*

"The indirect economic damages of the liquor traffic in the manufacture of paupers, criminals and madmen are ghastly in their enormous and persistent dimensions. The saloon is not only a source of crime, but it is a source of extravagance when he said in full Parliament that the ravages of intemperance, because continuous, have been a greater curse to the Anglo-Saxon races than war, pestilence and famine."—*Joseph Cook.*

"The belief in prohibition probably renders me a more disinterested observer of its results, and I do not hesitate to say that though attended with some deplorable tendencies, it has been of great advantage to the race, both morally and from the national point of view. The saloon is a few of its citizens would willingly resign to the domination of the dram-shop with its attendant crime, disorder and social misery. Whether the people would prefer prohibition to high license, I am not sure; but between prohibition and free saloons they would be practically unanimous for prohibition."—*Senator J. J. Ingalls, President of the United States Senate.*

"The man who buys that which sustains his body has his strength and force to exchange for the creation of new wealth, and he is a man who is doing, though it wears out, has refined himself and kept himself in condition to buy new clothing. But can this be said anywhere of the liquor traffic? Does the man who exchanges his five cents for a drink better his condition to add another five cents to his wealth?"

"It seems to me that this principle, which can be readily demonstrated, carried out to its final results, must show that the saloon-keeper stands in the same relation as the lottery keeper and all classes of swindlers, frauds, and, therefore, must be fundamentally condemned as are these great evils of the land."—*Lewis Miller, President of Chautauquan.*

"Who dares to think of dollars in connection with the saloon? Think rather of patience and families, of moral degradation and of evil things. He who lives on the income of the saloon is a pauper. He lives at the expense of others, and gives in return nothing that can help or bless. His trade is a blight. His prosperity en-

tails want and grief. Count the cost of the saloon if you can, but count it not in dollars."—*Biographical S. M. Merritt.*

"One who buys food is richer for it, as well as he who sells it. Lament may enrich the seller, but it impoverishes the buyer. All experience shows that the community is richer by driving out of their business those who are enriched by public pauperism, and by forcing them to seek employment where they shall enrich the consumer as well as themselves."—*William Hayes Ward, Editor of Independent.*

FOR THEIR MOTHER.

Pathetic Scene in a Chicago Police Court.

A pathetic scene is described in *Winglow's Monthly*. A wretched creature, a woman whose appetite conquered all other motives of action, was brought before a Chicago magistrate for drunkenness. Clinging to her tattered gown were two children, a boy and girl, the former only seven years of age, but made prematurely old by the hardships of his wretched life.

"Five dollars and costs," said the Judge, sternly. "Seven dollars and sixty cents in all."

Instantly the little fellow started up, and, taking his sister's arm, he cried out: "Come on! We've got to get that money, or man'll have to go to jail. Just wait, Mr. Judge, and we'll get it!"

The children hurried out of the court-room, and, going from store to store, solicited contributions to "keep man from going to jail," the boy bravely promising every giver to return the money as soon as he could earn it. Soon he came running back into the court-room, laying a handful of small change on the magistrate's desk, exclaimed:

"There's two dollars, Mr. Judge, and I can't get no more now. I ain't as big as man, and I can't do as much work; but I'll let me go to jail with 'stead of 'em, I'll stay longer to make up for it."

The bystanders wiped their eyes, and a policeman exclaimed: "Your mother shan't go to jail, my lad, if I have to pay the fine myself."

"I will remit the fine," said the Judge, and the woman, clasping her boy in her arms, sank upon her knees and solemnly vowed that she would lead a better life, and try to be worthy of such a son as that.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

DR. HAL C. WYNAN, member of the Illinois State Board of Corrections and Charities, says that intemperance is the cause of most insanity.

JAPAN has a Temperance association whose members are pledged not to use a drop of alcoholic liquor until all the waters of the earth change to the same kind.

On January 1 a law went into effect in New Hampshire, by which twenty voters can assert any place where liquors are kept for sale to be a nuisance, and which carries the case before the Supreme Court. The defense has to prove the place is not a nuisance.

It is three years since the first Temperance society was formed in Finland; yet such has been the progress that no liquor is allowed to be sold at the markets, fairs, barnyards, or in the neighborhood of schools or churches, and its sale has been discontinued altogether in some of the towns.

The white ribbon is slowly but surely encircling the world. A Temperance society has been formed in Constantinople, and in Bulgaria, Turkey. The white ribbon is donned by its members, and all have enrolled their names upon the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union petition.

LOCAL option was tried in Pennsylvania, the *Philadelphia Press*, but was "repelled with quite general approbation, after a brief experience." This is rather grim sarcasm, if the *Press* speaks with a knowledge of the facts. During the two years the law was allowed to stand forty-seven out of sixty-seven counties, and in some of the counties the exercise of the privilege of shutting the saloons. It was the apprehension of liquor men that the whole State would soon be in the hands of the Prohibitionists, which led to the repeal.—*N. Y. Independent.*

It has come to be that four drinks of whisky is almost equivalent to one murder. Two men had an altercation in a drinking and gambling saloon of Chicago the other day. One of them, swearing dire vengeance, went up to the bar and called for a glass of whisky. It was given him. He called for another; that also was passed over the counter by the vendor of the vile stuff. Another and still another were called for and given. Then the man was insane enough to do any thing. A moment later he had put a bullet through a man's heart, and the man died. That is, that the man was the keeper of that den or the dealer-out of that poison go free, there is either something wrong with the law or with its executors.—*Chicago Standard.*

